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MAR 10 1902

RURAL  
WORLD

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.  
DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1848

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COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

NORMAN J. COLMAN, EDITOR.

LEVI CHUBBUCK.

Published every Wednesday, in Chemical building, corner of Eighth and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo., at one dollar per year. Eastern office, Chalmers D. Colman, 150 Temple Court, New York City. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD the best advertising medium of its class in the United States. Address all letters to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Subscribers must bear in mind that the subscription price of the RURAL WORLD is one dollar a year, and that we do not receive single subscriptions for a less sum, but in our constant effort to enlarge our circulation, we do allow old subscribers to take actually NEW subscribers at the fifty-cent rate, adding a new name with their own for one dollar, and other new names at fifty cents each, but in no case do we accept two OLD subscribers for one dollar. We are willing to make a loss on a new subscriber the first year, believing he will find the RURAL WORLD indispensable ever after. We also send the RURAL WORLD in conjunction with either the twice-a-week St. Louis "Republic" or the twice-a-week "Globe-Democrat" for one dollar and fifty cents a year, and new subscribers may be added at the fifty-cent rate. Published at this remarkably low price—at less than actual cost—all subscribers must see the necessity of our dropping from our subscription list every name as soon as the year paid for expires. Thus, if on the printed slip on each paper you see John Jones Feb. '02, it indicates that the name will drop from the list at the end of February, and if he wishes to continue to receive it, he must renew his subscription. If he would do it a week or two in advance, it would save us the trouble of taking his name off the list and again putting it in type, when he renewed, which frequently causes mistakes. This is the season to push the good work of getting new subscribers. Show your neighbors a copy of the RURAL WORLD, call their attention to the large amount of fresh, original, entertaining and instructive reading matter contained in each issue; tell them of our large number of intelligent correspondents, and how highly you appreciate its weekly visits and of the low cost at which it can be received. If our readers will send but a portion of one or two days in enlisting in this work they can easily add more than fifty thousand names within the next 60 days. Who will engage in this work? Will not each reader, male and female, young and old, go into the field at once and see how much he can do to help not only the farmer, but the cause of progressive agriculture?

Some one has well said that there are three things that every good farmer will endeavor to secure, viz., proper plant food for his crops, proper rations for his stock, and proper reading for himself and family. Thousands of farmers are in this year 1902, for the first time, supplying themselves with the proper reading by subscribing for the RURAL WORLD. They believe that brains should be cultivated as well as the soil. One might as well drop the culture of one as the other.

Honorable C. C. Bell, Commissioner in charge of the Fruit Exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition, writing from Charleston, S. C., asks us to say to RURAL WORLD readers that the tomatoes for the Missouri exhibits in the fruit department of the Pan-American Exposition are now being prepared, and will soon be ready for delivery. When completed they will be forwarded to the Missouri Commission at Charleston.

We are not informed regarding the dairy and other agricultural diplomas, but presume they will all be forthcoming shortly—probably within the next three weeks.

R. J. Gatling, of Gatling gun fame, has turned his inventive genius from the field of war into more peaceful paths and has invented a plow operated by a gasoline motor, and which is to be shown at the World's Fair. It is said that the plow, which is a gang of discs, can be operated at a cost of \$3 per day, and that it will do the work of thirty to forty men and sixty to eighty horses. All of which may be so, but—Mr. Gatling is probably a better inventor than he is a farmer, judging by another claim made for his plow. He says a wheat drill may be attached to the machine and the plowing and sowing all be done at the one operation.

Experienced wheat raisers—in Missouri at least—will have to show the practicability of sowing wheat in a seed bed thus prepared before they will accept that claim for the Gatling plow.

February 2 was World's Fair day at Trenton, N. J. The two Houses of the New Jersey Legislature held a joint session, with the Governor of the state in

the chair, and accorded a delegation of St. Louisians a cordial welcome and hearing. Addresses were made by C. H. Spencer, First Vice-President of the World's Fair Association; ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, a member of the Association's executive committee, and Norman J. Colman, Secretary of Agriculture under President Cleveland. The St. Louis delegation also included Geo. T. Tansey, President of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange; ex-Congressman F. C. Niedringhaus and Messrs. Charles S. Brown, C. L. Hillery, George W. Parker and George M. Wright. The delegation took luncheon at the home of Mrs. Washington A. Roebing, a member of the Board of Lady Managers.

A PROGRESSIVE SPIRIT.

A contributor from Pettis County, Mo., manifests a progressive spirit in sending an order for copies of the RURAL WORLD to be sent to men on his farms. He says:

"There are two men who are on separate farms working for me and I hope to benefit both them and their employer by furnishing good society for them and their families. This is not the only agricultural guide I am subscribing for them. They will obtain lessons from these papers which, if put into practice, will help them into homes and onto farms of their own."

Such endorsement of the agricultural press beokens the wide-awake spirit; and such interest in the men and their families on an owner's farm begets a sympathy that insures the best efforts of all.

PLANT EARLY FORAGE CROPS.

The present scarcity of stock feed in many sections where last season's drought prevailed will be a strong incentive to our readers to be prepared as the earliest possible moment to get seed for quick maturing forage crops in the ground. A few small patches of ground so situated that they can be grazed and sown to oats, corn, rape, Kafir corn, etc., as soon as it is possible to get the seed in the ground, will be found very helpful. If oats and rape seed or corn and rape seed be sown together the oats or corn will afford the first grazing and the rape will provide, as it were, a second crop of forage without further preparation. Early varieties of sweet corn will be found very useful for forage purposes, either to be grazed or later in the season cut and fed green.

Pasturing corn may strike some as a novel suggestion, but it is a perfectly feasible one. In from four to six weeks from time of sowing the seed, broadcast, or better, in drills, the corn can be grazed. Just after the plants come up, run a light harrow over the ground and sow Dwarf Essex rape seed—about two pounds to the acre—and harrow again, and one will have pasture for a good portion of the season. The corn can be pastured when 12 to 14 inches high. This will be found particularly valuable for sheep, pigs and young cattle. Heavy stock will cause more waste.

A FARM HOME PRODUCT.

Our readers and all who are interested in the advancement of agriculture will have more than a passing interest in the announcement of the death of Col. Francis Wayland Parker, which occurred at Pass Christian, Miss., March 2. Every active school teacher is familiar with this peer among teachers in our land. His books on pedagogy are in the libraries of our best teachers. He was their inspiration and the child's best friend. But it is to his experience as a farm-raised boy and his interest in later years in the intellectual welfare of country boys and girls which we wish especially to refer.

Col. Parker was born at Bedford, N. H., in 1827. At the age of eight he was "bound out" and worked for five years on a farm. He began his education at Mount Vernon Academy, working for his tuition. Afterward he attended Hopkins Academy and became a teacher. In 1876 he was made superintendent of schools at Quincy, Mass., which schools became models for the natural methods therein used. The child here was studied and naturally unfolded. After several years he went to Chicago and became principal of the Cook County Normal School, a position he held till he resigned to become the head of the Chicago Institute, founded by Mrs. Emmons Blaine.

But in all of his educational work, Col. Parker did not forget his boy life on the farm or the mental obligation he was under it for knowledge then gained; so he was always deeply interested in rural school problems, and especially the advantage that the farm home of the right kind offers to the child. "Nowhere on earth," says this great teacher, "has a child such advantages for elementary education as to how they first obtained their farms, i. e., those who were renters, and whether they think it better to rent than to go in debt over half for a farm. What are the best ways to pay a mortgage?" It is better to buy good land at a high price or to buy land that is run down at a low price and then try to build it up. It seems to me that if those who have had experiences as renters and now own farms will give us their experience, it will help us renters to more quickly become farm owners, which I believe to be every renter's ambition.

A RENTER.  
Lawrence Co., Tenn.

HOW CAN A RENTER BEST BECOME AN OWNER?

Editor RURAL WORLD: In reading your RURAL WORLD, one gains much information in all that is connected with farming and stock raising. I wish some of the readers would give their experiences as to how they first obtained their farms, i. e., those who were renters, and whether they think it better to rent than to go in debt over half for a farm. What are the best ways to pay a mortgage?

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## The Dairy

### WHAT THE DAIRYMAN MUST DO.

The article on this page headed "Little Money in Dairying" makes evident the fact that even in the great butter-producing state of Iowa, dairymen are not getting rich very fast. An investigation showed that on an average the patrons of 100 creameries received in 1898 \$1.76 per cow per year for the labor involved in caring for the cows and interest on the investment. A herd of 20 cows at that rate would return to its owner in one year \$35.20 to pay him for his labor and interest on his investment. Whether this is due to lack of intelligence, as Gov. Hoard asserts, or not, it will be interesting to contrast the figures with some drawn from the oleomargarine and the cottonseed oil business, the two lines which, it is declared, will be destroyed by the proposed ten-cent-per-pound oleo.

The ingredients of oleomargarine, the tubs and the present tax of two cents per pound make the goods cost the manufacturer about 20 cents per pound exclusive of the labor and interest on the investment. The manufacturers sell to dealers for about 25 cents per pound. This gives them five cents per pound to cover cost of labor and interest on investment, a sum being sufficiently large to yield vast profits.

Cottonseed oil mills pay in the neighborhood of \$6 per ton for cottonseed, and from a ton of seed get products that bring them upwards of \$30, leaving \$24 per ton to cover cost of manufacture and interest on the investment. The cottonseed oil business especially would seem from this to be in little danger of extinction by the operation of the ten-cent-tax law.

But what are the buttermakers to learn from the figures presented? One thing, at least, that the enactment of the law taxing oleo colored in semblance of butter ten cents per pound will not of itself make butter-making profitable. On the basis of the yields per cow reported by Gov. Hoard, the oleo maker can drive the butter-maker out of business even when a ten cent per pound tax is put on the goods of the former. The dairyman must learn how to apply business principles to his business.

### FIFTY DAIRY RULES.

The Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has had printed on cloth the 50 dairy rules that appeared in Farmers' Bulletin No. 63 on Care of Milk on the Farm. The sheet can be tacked up on the wall of the cow stable where it will be under the eye of the dairyman and his assistants, and, so placed, should be a means of improving conditions and methods on the dairy farm.

These rules, printed in this form, are for distribution among dairymen, and we suggest that our readers send to Major Henry E. Alvord, Chief of the Dairy Division, Washington, D. C., for a set.

And when the sheet has been received, the rules read once and tacked up, don't forget them and continue old methods and practices that are contrary to the rules. It would be a good idea, we think, if the head of the establishment would hold out some inducement to his boys and girls and the hired helpers as well to study the rules and commit them to memory—say by offering a prize to the one who first learns them by heart.

This idea could be carried still further with profit by giving a prize to the one who did his part of the dairy work most nearly in accordance with the rules.

There are six sets of rules; first three general rules for the guidance of the owner and his helpers, then those that pertain to the care of the stable, the cows, how the milking should be done, care of the milk, and care of the utensils. Pretty nearly the whole gospel of dairying is condensed into these 50 rules, and everyone of them should be indelibly fixed in every dairyman's mind. They were prepared by R. A. Pearson, Assistant Chief of the Dairy Division.

Let us make another suggestion in this connection:

Alongside of the 50 rules there should be placed a large cardboard, or sheet of paper, ruled across and up and down, on which to record the weight of milk given morning and night by each cow, and for a month. Then with a 25-cent spring balance, a lead pencil, that wonderful farm tool spoken of in last week's RURAL WORLD and the set of rules, one is in position to find out if he is making or losing money in the dairy business; if losing, why and where and what to do to check the loss. An article in last week's RURAL WORLD on Cheapskating the Cost of Milk tells what the result of this will be.

### CHARACTER OF SILAGE DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Professor Henry of the Wisconsin Experiment Station writes to Hoard's Dairyman of the increased use of silage for making milk. He says: The prejudices against the silage-made milk has not yet entirely died out, though it is rapidly passing. The edict which went forth from one of the milk condensaries about a score of years ago, that no milk from silage-fed cows would be received under any circumstances, was taken up by other condensing factories as they sprang into existence. Doubtless the proprietors regarded this as the easiest way of settling what might otherwise make trouble. This unreasoning ruling has done much to prejudice our people against silage for the dairyman. In our opinion—almost an accident, we might say, occurred some time since, which has proved conclusively the injustice and folly of such a sweeping condemnation of an ex-

### Dyspepsia

What's the use of a good cook if there's a bad stomach—stomach too weak properly to digest what is taken into it?

The owner of such a stomach experiences distress after eating, nausea between meals, and is troubled with belching and fits of nervous headache—he's dyspeptic and miserable.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia and have suffered almost everything. I have tried many different remedies, but Hoard's Sarsaparilla is the only one that helps me. I could eat without difficulty and today I am as well as ever, but I always keep Hoard's Sarsaparilla on hand." Miss J. A. CROWELL, Canajoharie, N. Y.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

erue dyspepsia, strengthen and tone all the digestive organs, and build up the whole system.



**In Olden Days**  
men were broken on the wheel,  
now they buy  
**Electric Steel Wheels**,  
and save money. They fit any  
wheel, made of wood, iron, or  
spoked or straight spokes. Let us  
tell you how to make a low down  
wheel, with a high up hub, and  
a wide tire. Catalog tells. It's free.  
Electric Wheel Co., Box 74, Quincy, Ill.

excellent feeding stuff. A condensing company in Michigan owns factories in Lansing and Howell. The Lansing factory, first built, was not receiving sufficient milk from the farmers for full operation and was therefore eager to secure a larger supply. The milk from a certain farm was found to be large in amount and satisfactory in its quality. This farmer's milk had been repeatedly praised by those whose duty it was to watch quantity and quality. Nothing had ever been said about silage-produced milk, for the subject had never been considered, the officers thought, in that community. To the surprise and doubtless the consternation of the officials it was one day learned that the milk from the farmer which had been so much praised for abundance and quality was from silage-fed cows. Here was a crisis! Should the farmer be turned down? If his milk was accepted, what should be said of the other farmers adopting his practice of feeding silage? Choosing the sensible course, the factory accepted the situation, and the outcome was a pamphlet of nearly a hundred pages, treating on the construction of silos, the growing of silage crops, filling the silo and feeding the silage. These pamphlets were placed in the hands of each and every patron of this condensing company. A letter received from an authoritative source a couple of years since stated that about one-third of the milk received at the Lansing condensary was then being produced by silage-fed cows. During a visit to the East some time since the writer found silage used as the main roughage on many of the best dairy farms. Milk that brought from 8 to 12 cents a quart under special brands in New York, Boston and other cities, was from silage sources. On many eastern dairy farms the business would have to be abandoned were it not for the silo. Where timothy hay sells from \$15 to \$20 per ton, what could the milk producers do without the silage?

### LITTLE MONEY IN DAIRYING.

The earnings of dairy cows in Iowa leave their owners but \$1.76 per cow per year to pay for the labor in caring for them and interest on the investment. At least that is what 100 herds paid from which figures were obtained by ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin, for a paper he read at the recent meeting of the Iowa Dairy State Association.

At his own expense he hired an Iowa man of ability and unquestioned integrity to visit 100 dairy patrons in Iowa to obtain a solid basis of facts regarding the following points:

"The actual earnings at the creamery of each herd, per cow.

"The actual cost of feed per cow, at the local market rates, pastureage reckoned at \$5.00 per acre."

"The return in cash per cow for every dollar expended in feed."

With the data received from the above inquiries as a foundation for his paper he entered upon the subject with the following statement:

"Iowa is a great dairy state. It has about 1,000 creameries, and 100,000 farmers who keep cows with more or less profit or loss, and who patronize these creameries. Nearly 100,000,000 pounds of fine butter are made annually and it bears a first-class reputation. Iowa has a dairy school supplied with some of the ablest teachers in the land. Her creameries are equipped with the most improved machinery. Everywhere, except at the farm end of the business, there is progress and a liberal use of modern knowledge.

"I here venture the assertion, however, and it is founded on evidence which I will submit later on, that the average patron of the creamery in Iowa is but little if any better educated as a dairyman than he was twenty-five years ago, and that he is producing milk to-day from as poor cows, and just as expensively as 25 years ago."

Then came his statement regarding the results of his inquiry which revealed these facts:

The average number of cows to each herd was 9.82.

The average cost of keeping was \$26.02 per cow.

The price of butter was reckoned at 12 cents a pound net to the patron, which is certainly high enough for the year 1899.

The average number of pounds of milk per cow was \$76.52.

The average number of pounds of butter per cow as returned by the creameries, was 146.29, or a fraction over 24 pounds of milk to one of butter.

The average earnings of these 922 cows for the year in butter, was \$37.78. This leaves \$1.76 only to pay for labor and interest on the investment.

The cost of keeping was reckoned on what the forage and grain was worth in the local markets.

The conclusion, the governor said:

"There is one phase of this matter which I believe affects very materially the future stability of the creamery interest in this and every other state. How long will Iowa farmers continue to patronize creameries as they sprang into existence?"

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## Horticulture

### HORTICULTURAL TALKS.

STRAWBERRY NOTES.—Before me are some requests for information relative to strawberries and their culture.

While the strawberry is considered by many to be one of the easiest fruits to produce (as indeed it is as most people grow it), it is in reality a plant that requires more labor and good management than any other fruit in order to have it develop the kind of fruit that it is necessary to have to-day in order to meet the competition and demand. By planting early in the season such varieties as Crescent, Michel's Early and others, which, if given their own way, know how to do but little else than make runners, berries that are considerably better than none can be had with but little effort. Such culture, if, indeed, it can be called culture, will do for the one who ignores the hoe and looks upon the garden plot, providing he has allowed such to exist on his premises, as an ideal place in which to waste energy and kill valuable time, which, in his opinion, should be spent in the field or elsewhere. But even such a strawberry bed is invaluable, for better than all the drug store medicines are the berries to the children who have been principally reared on bread and fat meat, even though this is not realized. This manner of growing strawberries is now generally referred to as the old or matted row method. Although still followed in some sections where competition is less keen and the buyer, not knowing what fancy fruit looks like, is not so particular. What our markets now demand is large, attractive fruit. Quality should really be the first consideration, but, unfortunately, it is not. To get such fruit one of the first considerations is to give every plant plenty of room in which to spread and develop fruit buds.

THERE ARE THREE METHODS now followed by the best growers, known as hill culture, the hedge row and the half-matted row. By the first, plants are set from 12 to 18 inches apart in the row, and all runners kept off so that no other plants can form. The hedge row method consists in having plants from 6 to 12 inches in the row, with runners kept off; and the half-matted row method is to plant in the usual manner with plants 18 to 36 inches in the row, the first runners that appear just where wanted, until there is a row about 12 inches wide, with plants not more than six inches apart. After the row is filled in this manner, keep the runners off, as in the hill and hedge row method.

CULTIVATION should be given as soon as practicable after every rain from the time of planting until plants are dormant, not only between the rows, but in around the plants, allowing no crust to form and remain any length of time.

ANY SOIL that is rich in humus is good for strawberries. New timber land has given better results for me than any other. A clover sod would be excellent, but we can hardly afford to take chances against the white grub, the most injurious insect to strawberries, which is usually very prevalent in such sod. Land on which cowpeas were grown the previous season is very good, for not only is it rich in humus, but comparatively free of weed seed. If stable manure is used it had best be applied the year previous to planting.

PLOWING AND PLANTING.—The ground should be plowed in the fall previous to planting and again in the spring as soon as dry enough to work well. Some endorse sub-soiling, but I find it no advantage here. Ground should be made fine, smooth and firm. Set plants to the full depth of roots, with the crown about even with the surface. Roots should be spread as nearly in their natural position as possible, and earth pressed very firmly against them.

A good steel mason's trowel with the point cut off is the best tool I know of for planting strawberry and other small plants.

VARIETIES.—The selection of varieties is also important, though to many beginners quite a problem, for the reason that the list of varieties is so long, most of which are local in their habits, doing well in some localities while of little or no value in other sections. It is therefore important to select such as have a tendency to succeed well everywhere. Among these are Bedderwood, Warfield, Haverland, Ray, Brandywine, Sample, Splendid and Senator Dunlap. It will be noticed that with the exception of the last-mentioned, these are all well-tested, standard varieties, and I name the list not because there are not better varieties, but because I consider it a safe rule for the amateur; particularly so if he follows one of the three methods of culture given.

THE RACE

Does not depend on the start but on the finish. It's staying power which carries many a runner to victory. It's like that in business. Many a man starts off in the race for business success with a burst of speed which seems to assure victory. Presently he begins to falter and at last falls and fails. The cause? Generally "stomach trouble." No man is stronger than his stomach. Business haste leads to carelessness and irregular eating. The stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition become diseased. The body is inadequately nourished and grows weak.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It strengthens the stomach and so strengthens the whole body which depends on the stomach for the nourishment from which strength is made.

There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery," and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

Accept no substitute for the "Discovery." There is no medicine "just as good" for diseases of the stomach and allied organs.

"Your 'Golden Medical Discovery' has performed a wonderful cure," writes Mr. H. House of Charleston, Franklin Co., Ark. "I had the case of dyspepsia, the doctors say, that there was no hope. I consulted all the doctors and everything I could hear of, with no success. I tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and now I am cured."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.



STORAGE BUILDING AND PACKING GROUND OF THE NEW HAVEN MO. NURSERIES.

### APPLE GROWERS' MEETING.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The Mississippi Valley Apple Growers' Association held an unusually large, interesting and instructive meeting in this city on Thursday, Feb. 20. The attraction for the occasion was profitable and timely talks coming from men of wide experience and very conversant with all horticultural subjects.

All of the orchardists present seemed to be very much encouraged at the present outlook for apples this year. While they could not be sure as to what might happen later, they seemed to have a moral certainty that the trees would start with a full and well-set bloom.

Among those who read papers at the meeting were F. A. Waugh of Vermont, Wesley Greene of Iowa, Dr. S. A. Forbes of Illinois, W. H. Barnes of Topeka, Kansas, and C. A. Cook of Hannibal, Mo.

Although Mr. Cook has not been many years in the business of apple growing his paper on the subject of "Much Apples" was received with a great deal of favor. The apple growers in this vicinity are beginning to conclude that the quality of the fruit should be preferred to quantity, and to them Mr. Cook's talk was very timely.

JAMES HANDLY, Quincy, Ill.

Secretary.

Mr. Handly very kindly sent us a full report of Mr. Cook's talk, for which we hope to find room in our next issue.—Editor.

### SEEDS

Seed Oats, Potatoes, Corn, Stock Peas, Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, Red Top, Blue Grass and other field Seeds. Being practical farmers and fruit growers ourselves, we know your wants. Write for prices. We guarantee our Seeds to be as represented.

### W. R. WILKINSON & SON

212 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

### STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Choiced new and staple varieties, by mail or express, guaranteed to arrive in perfect condition. Order now. Write for full list. W. R. WILKINSON & SON, Box 1914, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

### IMPROVED SEED CORN.

Reid's Yellow Dent.

I have a limited amount of carefully selected and tested Seed Corn for sale, which I will ship in car or shell as may be desired. Write for circular.

### W. G. GRIFFITH,

Putnam Co., McNabb, Ill.

### SEED SWEET POTATOES, ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB.

Horse Radish Sets.

### F. E. PEEBLES,

COBDEN, ILL.

### Ceo. S. Josselyn

FREDONIA, N.Y. INTRODUCER OF

Campbell's Early. The Best Grapes.

Josselyn. The Best Gooseberry.

Fay. The Best Currant.

Awarded gold and silver medals at the Pan-American, Largo

list of Grape Vines and Small Fruit Plants. Catalogue Free.

### ODDS AND ENDS

From Maple Grove Farm, Effingham Co., Ill.

### Editor RURAL WORLD:

Peach buds are all killed.

Cherry and plum slightly injured.

Much of the fruiting wood on grape vines is dead.

Strawberry, blackberry and raspberry plantations are in poor promise.

I will use white arsenic again this year as an insecticide in spraying. I prefer it to either Paris green or London purple, and it is much cheaper.

The building of rural telephone lines will be a great benefit to our fruit growers. It will not be an easy matter to meet the wants of our local markets.

There is talk of organizing fruit-growers and shippers' association; also a co-operative cold storage here at Effingham. Both are very much needed.

In my regular spring planting of fruit trees and plants I never neglect to plant some nut and forest trees. Among forest trees I plant most of the hard maple. Pecans, native hickory and walnuts are planted extensively.

Preparations are about complete for my annual grafting. I propagate primarily for my own planting, but have a few thousand trees and plants for my neighbors. Every fruit grower should be able to propagate his own trees and plants.

I am planning to spray, prune, cultivate and fertilize with equal vigor the coming season. All are equally essential to success in growing big crops of fine fruit.

Will the editor or some one who knows recommend the best tool now on the market for cultivating among large trees?

A. D. McCALLISTER.

As to the best tool for cultivating among large trees, we are inclined to the opinion that no one tool will always be found to be the best. Character of soil and season, kind of weeds one has to combat, and other points, will determine the kind of tool it is best to use. But let our readers tell what tool or tools they have found to be best, and tell us why so.

In coming through on the railroad I noticed that in one extensive peach orchard the tops of the trees had been cut off, and a second, or new growth of about two years had been made. This was a "new one" on me. It is 45 years since I was connected with a commercial orchard, and the practices then was, when an orchard failed to produce merchantable fruit, to pull up the trees and produce a crop or two of corn and plant yearling trees. In the meantime other and younger trees were doing duty in place of the older trees that had been removed. We pulled the trees, using a log chain to which two yokes of oxen were hitched.

I notice that most of the apple orchards here present the appearance of having overdone themselves. The limbs of most of the trees are recumbent.

From what information I have been able to obtain no one has fertilized his orchard, but all say that it is necessary to fertilize in order to produce wheat in paying quantities. While on this subject I will give a bit of my experience with the use of manure on a fruit tree. In 1881 I planted an orchard in Will county, Illinois. Among the trees were 12 dwarf peaches. One of the trees was planted on a patch of ground that had only six inches of soil. The sub-soil was fine clear gravel. Before the tree began to bear I sold it to my father and went to Iowa. In seven years I returned. The peach tree on the thin spot was still alive, but my brother told me that it was as good as dead, had no vitality, etc. I noticed that it was loaded with fruit buds. This was in February, 1884, the year of the great

PROGRESS IN PLOWING.—The world has been slow in improving the methods of plowing the ground, but modern progress has evolved the Haagdoo-Hancock Disc Gang, which revolutionized old methods and astonishes the farmer. If you cannot see one in operation in your neighborhood, write to the makers, The Haagdoo Plow Co., Alton, Ill., for descriptive circular, price list and testimonial letters from farmers who are using them.

JACOB FAITH, our Vernon County, Mo., correspondent, says he has had a number of letters recently from parties, possibly RURAL WORLD readers, who enclosed money, but failed to give post-office, and wishes us to mention the fact in the hope of thus reaching their attention.

Don't Rent

Establish a Home of Your Own

Read "THE CORN BELL," a handsome monthly paper, beautifully illustrated, containing exact and truthful information about farm lands in the West. Send 25 cents in postage stamps for a year's subscription to

THE CORN BELL,

209 Adams Street, Chicago.

In boxes—never sold in bulk.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS for these and all Southern specialties, including Soja Beans, Peas, Peanuts, Sweet Corn, Millet, Teosinte, Bermuda Grass, Eggplant, Corn, Spanish Peas, Chufas, Sorgo, etc. Write for prices, and our interesting Catalogue giving full information about these crops.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, - Richwood, Va.

Send for big FREE BOOK.

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## Live Stock

DATE CLAIMS FOR LIVE STOCK SALES.

March 11.—W. P. Nichols, West Liberty, Iowa. Shorthorns.

April 1, 1892.—M. Sooter, Lockwood, Mo. Shorthorns.

June 19.—C. E. McLane, Danville, Ind., at Indianapolis. Double Standard Polled Durhams.

The "National Hereford Exchange" under management of T. F. R. Soother, as follows:

March 25-27, 1902—Chicago.

April 22-24, 1902—Kansas City.

May 27-29, 1902—Omaha.

June 24-26, 1902—Chicago.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

April 10-11—Combination sale, W. C. McGaugh, mgr., Kansas City.

June 10-11—Combination sale, W. C. McGaugh, mgr., Chicago.

NATIONAL SHORTHORN SHOWS AND SALES.

March 11 and 12—At Trenton, Mo., combination sale, H. J. Hughes, secretary.

March 15—At Kansas City; W. R. Nelson, dispersion sale.

March 25—At Kansas City; R. B. and H. T. Green, Pan-Handle, Texas.

March 25—At Vandalia, Mo., Robbins Bros., Wright.

May 9—At Columbia, Mo., Boone County Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

May 14—At Kansas City, Mo.; W. T. and H. R. Clay, Plattsburgh, Mo.

Oct. 22, 1902—Geo. W. Jesup, Rockville, Ind.; Charles F. Mills, Clark, Springfield, Ill.

Dec. 8, 1902—Combination sale Berkshires, Manager A. J. Loveloy, Roscoe, Ill.; Clark, Charles F. Mills, Springfield, Ill.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The Aberdeen-Angus cattle are a native Scotch breed, indigenous to the northeastern districts of Scotland. This breed originated, and there it has been developed into one of the most handsome and valuable of living varieties of cattle. From negative evidence it may be concluded that the loss of horns occurred more than 100 years ago. The attention of enterprising agriculturists appears to have been first directed to them 50 years ago.

THE PROMINENT QUALITIES which attracted the attention of breeders were the peculiar quietness and docility of the "doddies," the easiness with which they were managed, the few losses incurred from their injuring one another, because of the absence of horns, and the power of disposing of a greater number of them in the same space, their natural fitness for sale, and the rapidity with which they were fattened.

THE PRODUCTION OF BEEF, the true function of the ox, came to be recognized and he was withdrawn from the plow and put in the feeding stall. Bone and muscle were made subordinate to the possession of a high quality of beef. A new ideal was formed, representing a maximum of beef and a minimum of bone, prime in quality and with little fat.

AN ORDINARY STEER of bad color, coarse hair, high on back and slim at both ends, can and will eat as much good hay and grain as one that is straight and bred right. The poor one may, by good luck, make half or two-thirds the growth of the well-bred one, but his growth nine times out of a dozen, will be in the wrong direction. He has a tendency to grow in the legs or to increase his girth without filling out the ends. When he comes to market, he will be the butcher's block, he will then disappoint his owner more than he ever had during the nine months or a year that he has been eating plenty of feed without getting into a shape that was pleasing to the eye of the feeder. He will sell at \$5 or \$1 per 100 pounds less than the good grade steer that is straight on the back and has put his weight and growth in the right places.

THE BUTCHER is looking for the bullock that will show the greatest percentage of good meat, and he knows one when he sees him. He has the finished animal there before him. The farmer who values his time too highly to spend it on cheap cattle, will get pleasure and profit from investing at reasonable prices in good Angus bulls, giving them good feed and good meat. He will prosper because he has the best, which is always in demand. Melville, Ill. J. P. VISSERING.

GRADES OR PURE BREDS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I'm very much interested in high grade and pure bred cattle. Some say sell the grades and buy pure breeds, but can a man in debt afford to sell five good grade cows that raise calves that can be sold for \$3 per head when one head is out, and that money in one pure-bred cow? If she should die or lose a calf you would be left a slim start. Would like to hear from C. D. Lyon and other stockmen on the subject. I think any farmer stands in his own light to breed his cows (scrubs or grades) to buy a pure-bred cow.

I heard C. D. Lyon speak at Monroe City during the Farmer's Institute last fall, and all I have to regret is that I did not make myself known as a RURAL WORLD reader and give him a Methodist handshake.

Monroe Co., Mo.

W. W. WRIGHT.

HOW TO IMPROVE LIVE STOCK.

Editor RURAL WORLD: In a recent issue "Maplehurst" spoke of murrain as a remedy for scrub cattle. I have known of instances where men would rather pray for relief from the murrain scourge.

"One of my cows had bloody garget and I fed her Hood Farm Garget Cure, and she remained healthy and strong for six days, after which the milk was still right." A. E. Loomis, North Woocott, Vt.

Prices, \$1 and \$2.50. Sent to any railroad express point in the United States, \$2.25 and \$2.75. Large handbills, 25¢ per dozen.

HOOD FARM Garget Cure—especially prepared to be used in connection with our Garget Cure. Also excellent for cracked teats, sores, bruises, \$1. Send for treatise on garget and its causes. M. H. of this paper, C. L. HOOD CO., Lowell, Mass.



## LAST WEEK'S HEREFORD SALE AT KANSAS CITY.

What started slowly and at unsatisfactory prices proved to be a very creditable Hereford sale. At the opening session of the three-day event Tuesday afternoon, bidding was slow and prices disappointing. Wednesday morning, however, the arrival of new buyers seemed to stimulate those already present and much life was put into the auction. The sessions on Wednesday and Thursday were very gratifying despite the thin condition of a considerable number of the offerings. During the three days 136 head were sold at an aggregate of \$35,550, making a general average of \$25.55. Cows were in greater demand than bulls and brought \$16.24 per head more money. The average on 29 bulls was only \$20.48, while 97 females averaged \$16.70. It should be stated, however, that outside of one or two bulls, there were none in the sale that were of the same quality as a large number of females. A perusal of figures showing the destination of the cattle sold in the sale gives Missouri and Kansas over half the offerings. Forty-seven cows and 12 bulls, a total of 60 head, went to the former state, and 14 bulls and 12 cows, making a total of 28 head, were taken by Kansas breeders. Eliminating Kansas, Missouri got more cattle than all the other states combined.

The destination of the Herefords is as follows:

	Bulls.	Cows.	Total.
Kansas	14	26	26
Missouri	13	47	60
Nebraska	2	2	2
Indiana	17	17	34
Illinois	2	18	20
Alabama	3	3	6
Iowa	3	3	6
Michigan	2	2	4
New Mexico	4	4	8
Canada	1	1	2
Oklahoma	1	1	2
Total	89	97	186

The individual averages of the breeders contributing to the sale are as follows:

Gudgel & Simpson, Independence, Mo.	\$1,745.00
6 bulls	\$1,205.00
Average	200.83
30 females	11,285.00
Average	376.16
32 head	13,000.00
General average	381.94
Scott & March, Belton, Mo.	\$1,205.00
8 bulls	150.62
Average	18.83
24 females	6,155.00
Average	252.70
32 head	7,288.00
General average	220.98
O. Harris, Harris, Mo.	\$1,205.00
3 bulls	740.00
Average	246.67
12 females	2,740.00
Average	228.33
16 head	4,690.00
General average	289.00
Frank Rockefeller, Belvidere, Ill.	\$1,205.00
8 bulls	740.00
Average	92.50
6 females	915.00
Average	152.50
14 head	2,085.00
General average	145.38
Walter B. Waddell, Lexington, Mo.	\$1,205.00
3 bulls	620.00
Average	206.67
6 females	1,915.00
Average	319.17
14 head	4,280.00
General average	300.00
Howard & Hutchison, Greenwood, Mo.	\$1,205.00
1 bull	125.00
Average	25.00
5 females	1,246.00
Average	249.20
6 head	1,980.00
General average	330.00
C. A. Starnard, Emporia, Kan.	\$1,205.00
6 bulls	1,205.00
Average	200.83
7 females	1,985.00
Average	283.57
13 head	3,215.00
General average	247.30
Steward & Hutchison, Greenwood, Mo.	\$1,205.00
1 bull	125.00
Average	25.00
5 females	1,246.00
Average	249.20
6 head	1,980.00
General average	330.00
Mrs. C. S. Cross, Emporia, Kan.	\$1,205.00
2 bulls	1,060.00
Average	530.00
General average	530.00
Fritz & Shee, Blacksburg, Va.	\$1,205.00
2 bulls	1,060.00
Average	530.00
General average	530.00
ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.	\$1,205.00
Market Report Furnished by Evans-Snider-Buel Company.	\$1,205.00

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, only moderate in native division.

There were several loads of good cattle here, with

top of \$7.75 for 17 head of 1,570-lb. steers

and several bunches good enough to sell

from \$6.00 to \$6.30. Prices steady to 10c

lower for part of week, but under light

receipts Wednesday and Thursday, the

market gained the loss, and closes steady

strong on all fat beef cattle as compared

with a week ago. Receipts of cow

and heifer butcher stuff moderate, and

demand good for best; medium grades de-

clined 15 to 25c and commonanner

grades 5c to 75c from the highest price

of the week. Receipts at Chicago a little

heavier than last week. Receipts of stockers and feeders light, with strong

demand for all good quality classes; best

grades steady; common and inferior light

grades lower. Beef grades cows and calves

strong, common and medium classes a shade lower. Veal calf market closes

lower. While the top was 74c per lb.

bulls sold from 5c to 94c.

HOOS.—Receipts for first four days

general and market ruled lower each day

until a net decline of 20c was established.

Arrivals Friday and Saturday were far

short of estimates, and prices advanced

fully 20c on all grades. The demand was

active and a good clearance was made at

following prices: Butchers and packers'

\$5.90 to \$6.45, Yorkers and shippers

\$5.70 to \$6.25, bulls \$5.90 to \$6.00, and

calves \$5.00 to \$5.25. During the week Al-

abama, Louisiana, and Mississippi steers

averaged 50c to 1,000 lbs. at a full

range of \$1.00 to \$1.50, cows \$1.50 to \$2.75, bulls \$1.50 to \$2.50, calves \$1.75 to \$2.25, and yearlings \$1.75 to \$2.25.

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Arrivals Friday and Saturday were far

short of estimates, and prices advanced

fully 20c on all grades. The demand was

active and a good clearance was made at

following prices: Butchers and packers'

\$5.90 to \$6.45, Yorkers and shippers

\$5.70 to \$6.25, bulls \$5.90 to \$6.00, and

calves \$5.00 to \$5.25. During the week Al-

## Horseman



It is not often that one can get hold of as well-bred a trotting stallion as is Wilkes Boy, 2:34%, sired by the great Wilkes Boy, 2:34%, dam Lady Patchen, dam of Patchen Boy, 2:10%. Any one wanting a first-class stallion should write to S. S. Brandt, the former owner of Grattan, 2:12, Montgomery City, Mo. See the advertisement.

We are pleased to hear that the sale of horses at Centralia, Mo., recently advertised in the RURAL WORLD, was a complete success. Mr. J. K. Poole of the Centralia "Courier" has figured out that there were sixty-three horses sold for \$10,599, an average of \$173 per head. We hope that annual or semi-annual sales may continue to be made at Centralia.

One of the best attended meetings of the present season was held Tuesday evening, Feb. 11, at Chicago. It was the gathering of the secretaries and interested ones in what has heretofore been known as the Illinois half-mile track circuit. The names of the towns and their dates are as follows: Peoria, July 5 to 12. G. A. Albrecht, secretary. Aurora, July 15 to 18. Dr. P. Crego, secretary. Ottawa, July 22 to 25. Walter Palmer, secretary. Mendota, July 29 to August 1. George Madden, secretary. Pontiac, August 1 to 8. R. Bradford, secretary. Macomb, August 12 to 15. T. R. Kyle, secretary. Beloit, August 19 to 22. H. W. Buckbee, secretary. Woodstock, August 26 to 29. F. Arnold, secretary. Sandwich, September 2 to 5. C. Stinson, secretary. Yorkville, September 9 to 12. C. S. Williams, secretary. Dr. Crego of Peoria was elected circuit president and Walter Palmer of Ottawa, secretary and treasurer.

It is interesting to note the changes that have been made in recent years in the training grounds throughout the country. Seven or eight years ago, says the "Horseman," quite a number of stables were annually shipped to California to be prepared for their campaigns. Later on the fad was to go to Selma and for several years that was the chief center of interest throughout the country for horses during the winter months. During the winters of 1900-01, Louisville carried off the honors. Now the scene of training operations has shifted to Memphis. All things considered it must be conceded that this is about as near the ideal place for a training ground as can be found. The track buildings and sanitary conditions are such as will be most conducive to the health and general welfare of the horses in training. At the present time there are something like two hundred horses at this point. Several New York and New England stables are to follow later in the present month or early in March and by the middle of the latter month, it will be safe to predict that there will be more horses in training at Memphis than were ever congregated before on any southern track.

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KEY to 10 lbs. to 100 lbs. \$2.  
C. H. JONES, Pawnee, Ill.**FOR SALE.**  
Four bred Poland China Sows and Gilts and  
Shropshire Down Boars, bred.  
J. W. BOLES, Auxvasse, Mo.**DUROC-JERSEYS.****BIG 2 HERDS** Dutch-Jersey and Chester White  
Hogs. Top individuals. No scrupu-  
lous culling. Write for live prices.  
J. H. HAYNES, Ames, Ill.**Duro-Jersey and Berkshire Hogs!** Extra  
satisfaction guaranteed or you may return at my  
expense. S. C. WAGNER, Pana, Ill.**40—DUROC-JERSEYS—40**  
Of bred Gilts and Gilts of Best Strains.  
S. G. RICHARDS, Sturgeon, Mo.**DUROC-JERSEYS****and W. P. ROCKS.****Choice young stock for sale.** Address,  
R. S. THOMAS, 21, P. D. No. 4, Carthage, Mo.**CHEAP-RATE****EXCURSIONS****CALIFORNIA****April 20 to 27 account National****Convention, Federation of****Women's Clubs, Los Angeles.****Anybody may go—at \$50 round****trip from Chicago, \$47.50 from St.****Louis, \$45.00 from Kansas City.****Corresponding rates from all****points east.****Choice of direct routes returning;****final limit June 25.****On the way visit Indian Pueblos,****Grand Canyon of Arizona,****Yosemite and San Joaquin Valley.****The Santa Fe is the comfortable****way to go—superb service of The****California Limited;** personally**conducted tourist-car excursions;****Harvey meals, best in the world.****Write for our books, enclosing****10 cents in stamps.****Santa Fe****A. ANDREWS, Gen'l Agent,****108, N. Fourth Street • • • St. Louis, Mo.****\$21.00****TO NEW YORK****STOP-OVER at WASHINGTON****3 DAILY TRAINS****B. & O. S. W.****TO THE EAST.****9 HOURS TO CINCINNATI.****Direct Line to Louisville****Observation Dining Cars.****TICKET OFFICE: 60 & 81 OLIVE.****For Information Address:****F. D. GILDERSLEEVE,****Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, ST. LOUIS, Mo.****WHICH?****HOG PASTURE, ETC.****A correspondent asks how much pasture****will be required for 30 pigs. He also****wants to know the proper temperature****for scalding hogs, and if a lake shore****is any advantage to a hog pasture, says****"Farm, Stock and Home." Reply to the****inquiry is made as follows:****He does not say if they are fall pigs or****sows with litters. However, sufficient****good pasture is always necessary to suc-****cessful swine raising. Small pasture lots****are not profitable, unless enough in num-****ber to change from one to another, to allow****regrowing. But the cost of fence generally****over-balances the profit. It is generally****claimed that one acre of a good stand****of red clover will pasture ten hogs during****the season; but experience shows that****this is not a safe rule to follow, for much****depends upon the season. Red clover stands****at the head for hog pasture except where****alfalfa will grow. But it takes nearly****two years for alfalfa to become well es-****tablished, and when established it should****remain for several years, thus interfering****with crop rotation, that is desirable in feeding****the soil and keeping it in top condition.****It is better to quicken the soil by****allowing it to go to waste, and then****allowing it to grow again.****It is better to quicken the soil by****allowing it to go to waste, and then****allowing it to grow again.****It is better to quicken the soil by****allowing it to go to waste, and then****allowing it to grow again.****It is better to quick**

## The Markets

**WHEAT**—No. 2 red at 75c; No. 2 red at 75c delivered E. side; No. 2 hard at 75c 77c for Nebraska and Turkey quotable at 75c 77c. 15,000 bushels late Saturday.

**CORN**—No. 3 at 55c@60c, and choice at 60c; No. 2 yellow at 60c and No. 3 yellow at 60c; No. 2 white at 60c; No. 3 white at 40c for poor; No. 4 white at 40c@45c and poor 40c; No. 3 color at 45c@50c.

**OATS**—A better inquiry, mainly from local buyers, as not much shipping demand. By sample delivered, No. 2 at 45c; No. 3 at 40c; No. 2 Northern at 45c; No. 2 white at 40c; No. 3 white at 40c for poor; No. 4 white at 40c@45c and poor 40c; No. 3 color at 45c@50c.

**RYE**—No. 2 at 65c@70c.

**BRAN**—Small skns at 90c and direct orders at 90c@95c; at mill 22c@25c. Shipments at mill 21c@15c.

**HAY**—Prices E. trk. as follows: Timothy \$14 for choice, \$12.50@13.50 for No. 1, \$12.50@12 for No. 2; clover \$13.50@12; clover mixed \$11.50@12 for No. 1 and \$10.50@11 for No. 2; prairie this side \$12.50@12 for choice and No. 1 and \$11@12 for No. 2; alfalfa \$14@14.50.

### PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on future and cash grains:

Closed Ranged Closed Saturday. Yesterday. Yesterday.

Wheat— May ... 82c@83c b 82c@83c 72c o

July ... 76c b 75c@76c 76c@76c b

Corn— May ... 61c b 60c@61c 61c a

July ... 61c b 61c@61c 61c b

Oats— May ... 44c b 44c@45c 44c

July ... 38n ... 38n@38n 38n n

Cash wheat, corn and oats ranged: Yesterday. Saturday. Last year

Wheat— No. 2 red ... 55c@60c 84c@86c 74c@75c

No. 3 red ... 52c@55c 80c@82c 71c@72c

No. 2 hard ... 77c@79c 77c@79c 71c@71c

No. 3 hard ... 76c@78c 76c@78c 70c@70c

Corn— No. 2 mixed 61c@61c 61c@61c 61c@61c

No. 2 white 64c@65c 65c@66c 59c@60c

No. 3 mixed 59c@60c 60c@61c 58c@59c

No. 3 white 64c@65c 64c@65c 58c@59c

No. 2 yellow ... 61c@61c 61c@61c 58c@59c

Oats— No. 2 mixed 44c@45c 44c@45c 38c@37c

No. 2 north ... 45c@46c 45c@46c 38c@37c

No. 2 white 44c@45c 44c@45c 38c@37c

No. 4 white 40c@45c 45c@46c 38c@37c

No. 8 mixed 44c@45c 44c@45c 38c@37c

No. 4 mixed 43c@44c 43c@44c 36c@37c

COTTON—Local spot quotations—Ordinary, 74c; good ordinary, 74c; low middling, 54c; middling, 54c; good middling, 54c; middling fair, 54c.

**WOOL**—Very quiet. Holders here and in the country are showing a disposition to sell, but there are few orders from manufacturers, and the tendency of values is downward; even bright wools are lower to sell. Missouri and Illinois—Combining and clothing, 17c@18c; medium clothing, 16c@17c; braid and low, 18c; bright braid, 16c@17c; hard braid, 18c; light fine, 14c@15c; heavy fine, 11c@12c. Arkansas and Southern—12 months, 16c@17c; lamb, 15c@16c; braid, 13c@13c; hard braid, 15c.

**EGGS**—This market took a decided drop, owing to a large increase in receipts and lack of demand. Sales at 22c. Inferior Southern 5c to 1c per dozen less.

**LIVE POULTRY**—Chickens scarce, hence stiffer prices even than prevailed last week easily obtained for the few coops that come in. Turkeys also scarce and demand unsupplied. Ducks quiet and steady. Geese dull and nominal—really out of season. Turkeys, average receipts, 12c. Mixed chickens and hens, 94c; old roosters, 44c; broilers, 2 pounds or less, 12c; capons, 10c@12c. Ducks, 10c. Geese, 4c@5c. Live pigeons, per dozen, 31c.

**BUTTER**—Steady. Quotations: Creamery—Extra, 28c; first 24c; seconds 20c@21c. Dairy—Extra 20c@21c; firsts 17c@18c. Country—Choice roll 18c; poor to good 14c@15c; choice packed 15c; poor to fair 13c@14c; grease 4c. Ladle-packed—Extra 17c; firsts 15c.

**CHEESE**—Jobbing: Twins at 11c; singles 12c; dairies 12c; Y. A. 13c; long horns 13c; N. Y. large 12c; N. Y. small 13c. Limburger 13c. Swiss—Choice 15c; No. 2 12c@13c. Brick 13c.

**STRAWBERRIES**—Florida refrigerators stock 45c@50c per quart box for choice; Texas slack filled boxes \$6.50 for 34-quart case; choice higher.

**APPLES**—Current receipts selling from 40c to 55c per bbl; fancy stock higher. From storage Ben Davis held at 35c, as to quality, and 44c@45c for choice per bbl, in a jobbing way.

**POTATOES**—Quotations: Rural on trk, 76c@78c; fancy 80c; poor 70c@75c. Early Ohio \$1.10@1.15; red cut rose and triumph 75c@77c.

**NEW POTATOES**—Porto Rico \$2.75 per bbl.

**ONIONS**—Choice near-by yellow at 31c@32c; white at 18c; red globe at 35c@36c in bulk; 31c@32c per bbl.

**SWEET POTATOES**—Choice yellow 35c@36c; Queen 35c@36c per bbl.

**BROOK CORN**—Practically no corn remaining in first hands, and dealers are holding firmly for higher prices. Quotations are entirely nominal, as follows, per ton: Common, 56c@57c; fair, 58c@59c; choice, 59c.

**GRASS SEEDS**—Offerings continue light, prices nominal. Per 100 pounds: Timothy at 55c to 56c; clover—fair at 35c@36c; good at 37c to 38c; 35c@36c, miller or Hungarian at 32 to 33c; redtop at 35 to 39c; all inferior lots less. Sales: 40 sacks timothy at 17c; 10 sacks clover at 38.25c.

**WHIPPOORWILL PEAS**—Latest sales from \$1.45 to \$1.40 per bushel.

**DRIED FRUIT**—Steady; firm on all good grades apples and peaches; offering light. Apples: Evaporated rings—Poor at 4c; fair at 6c@7c; choice at 7c@8c, fancy at 8c; evaporated quarters at 8c to 10c; bleached chops and peelings at 16c@18c—poorer grades nominal; sun-dried quarters—Southern at 4c to 6c; Missouri and Illinois at 5c@5.5c—fancy at 5c@6c. Peaches at 7c@8c@9c for choice sun-dried halves—lots out of condition less. Sale 1 car apple peels on p. t.

**BEANS AND PEAS**—In a jobbing way from store: White beans (per bushel)—Hand-picked at 1.75c, machine-picked at 1.75c, screened at 1.70c—car lots on track less. Dried green peas—Ordinary at 31.5c. Scotch at 31.5c; split peas at 31.50c; black-eyed peas at 31.50c.

**MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP**—Has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It is perfect, safe and reliable. It softens the gums, eases pain, cures wind colic, etc. Sold by Druggists in every part of the country. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" is the best remedy for diarrhea. Sold by Druggists in every part of the country. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.



### THE SEED CORN QUESTION.

a true photograph of a fair sample of ears taken from their seed pile after it had been prepared ready for shelling. In the management and conducting of their great seed corn plant they employ from 50 to 75 competent men from Nov. 1st to May 1st each year, and each and every ear of corn that is thrown into their large drying houses is carefully gone over, and every ear, whether good or bad, is carefully hand-picked and sorted, after which each ear that goes into the seed pile is carefully inspected by experts, and if found of good vitality, the butt and tip ends are shelled off, thus leaving nothing but the best and most uniform grains for seed purposes; therefore they can well say that their corn is seed corn, and not elevator corn that is often offered for sale. Shenandoah is located in the extreme southwest county, but one, in Iowa, on the great Nishnabotna, Valley, that has become so noted for the corn it grows. In 1880 Page County, in which Shenandoah is located, produced almost six million bushels of corn and more than all the New England States combined, and an average of over three hundred and twenty bushels for every man, woman and child, inhabitant in the county. The Ratzekins issue a neatly printed and nice catalog of J. R. Ratzekin & Son, which will be found in another place in this issue. Messrs. Ratzekin's have made the growing and handling of seed corn a specialty for the past eighteen years, and during that time claim to have sold and sent out more seed corn than any other growers, seed house or seed firm in the world. Last year they sold seed in every county in five of the leading corn growing states, without exception, and they say their trade this year is ten times greater than ever before up to the present time. Last year they sold seed in 18 counties in Texas, and as a result of the great satisfaction given from this seed they have this year received orders for and made shipment of over thirty car loads to that state up to the present time, and since corn planting begins in Texas 60 days earlier than it does in the great corn states of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois, they say that they naturally expect an avalanche of orders from this time on from this great corn belt.

The illustration shown herewith is from

eye at 22c; California pink (per pound) at 31c@32c; New York kidney at 45c. Lima beans, 54c; lentils, 42c.

**HONEY-COMB**—Dark 60c, bright amber at 10c@11c, white alfalfa at 15c@16c; and broken less. Extracted and strained—Southern in barrels at 4c@4.5c; California in cans at 4c@4.5c; LEEFESWAX—Quote at 27c per lb. for prime.

**SHEEF FEI'S**—Full-wool pelts nominally 50c to 55c; shearlings at 50c to 55c; dry stock, fallen, etc., 50c lb.

**FEATHERS**—In demand; steady. Prime live geese in small skns. 4c, in large skns; old white 35c@36c; X 36c@38c; XX 38c@40c; XXX 40c@42c; chicken 3c; turkey-tail, 12c; wing 6c; pointers 3c; wing and tail 7c; wing, tail and pointers 5c; body 2c; duck-white 5c, dark 25c.

**LIVE STOCK**

There was a moderate run for the auction to-day, but the quality was good and in a way suited for the comparative shortness of supplies. On the market there was a large aggregation of buyers from the various districts. East, South, on farm account, etc., and the severer grades of offerings found a few outlets at values strong by comparison with last week. The request for select Boston hams was easily obtained as good as the week before, and the farm inquiry was fully in keeping with the supply. Southern buying was active, and there was a continued good movement of British horses. The supply was hardly large enough for the demand and a large volume of offerings would have incited more activity and perhaps a better market.

**ENORMOUS EXPORTS TO EUROPE.**—The old world is largely dependent upon this country for its labor saving machinery, and although enormous quantities of machinery of this character are being shipped every day, the trade is as yet in its infancy.

Nearly every steamer leaving our American ports at this season has for its cargo a large quantity of harvesting and other agricultural machinery, the major portion of which is manufactured in Chicago.

The steamer *Asyria*, which sailed for Havre on February 11, has a freight tonnage capacity of 10,348 tons, which over the last few months has grown so rapidly that there are compelled to be more ships to meet the demand for grain in Europe.

**MISSOURI WEATHER AND CROPS.**—The climate and crop bulletin of the Missouri Weather Bureau Section of the United States Department of Agriculture for the month of February is as follows:

The month of February, 1902, averaged decidedly colder than usual throughout the State, and except in portions of the central and southwest sections, the precipitation of the month was also much below the normal, most of the northern counties receiving less than one inch. Over the larger portions of the State the ground was well covered with snow until the twenty-second, and in some sections during practically the entire month, affording ample protection to winter wheat, which is generally reported in good condition, except in some of the southern counties and in a few localities in the northeast section. In a number of the southeastern counties, and also in the extreme southern counties of the southwest section, the thick coating of ice which covered the ground at the close of January remained unmelted during February, and in those districts it is feared that the wheat has been injured, but the extent of the injury, if any, cannot yet be determined. Slight damage was also done in a few counties by alternate thawing and freezing during the last week of the month. In some districts wheat reported in much better condition than it was at the close of January.

A few correspondents, principally in the extreme southern counties, report that the crop buds have not been seriously injured. The melting snows, together with heavy rains, which fell in portions of the eastern and southern sections on the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth, materially increased the supply of stock water in those sections, and in some counties streams and ponds were filled to overflowing.

**A. E. HACKETT, Section Director.**

### A CHEAP PIG-COW BARN.

**EDITOR RURAL WORLD:** I will give a description of a cheap and comfortable hog house and cow shed combined, which I built in the fall. I selected for its location a hillside with an east slope of about 45 degrees, dug down to the depth of four feet on the upper side and banked that up. When level I built a room 18 by 18. For rafters I used poles and gabled up nice with poles old-fashioned style. Over these I laid old pieces of railing. Then I put on a cover of straw about one foot thick, and on top of that a coat of refuse cane stalks which made a good roof, as it turns water well. I stripped the cracks with old boards. I made a door in the east side for the cow entrance, and put a small door in the south side for the hogs to go in at. A partition inside separates the hogs from the cows. On the west and north I banked up the dirt about two feet high, cutting a ditch for the water to run off. The shed is built on the fence line, so the hog lot is on the south fence and the cow lot on the north.

XEREX.

Morgan Co., Ill.

### TENNESSEE NOTES.

**EDITOR RURAL WORLD:** Our coldest day was five degrees below zero, on Dec. 15. Since that date the mercury has ranged from ten degrees above zero and upward. St. Valentine's day was with us, a singular day. The sky was overcast with heavy clouds all day and we had thunder and lightning, light rain, some sleet—the first of the season—and this followed by six inches of snow. The coldest during this storm was 12 degrees above zero.

**CROPS.**—All late sown grain suffered badly with the freeze in December. The early sown—both wheat and oats—promised a fair yield. Farmers usually sow late to avoid the ravages of the Hessian fly.

**FRUIT.**—A large percentage of our improved peaches are killed. Of seedlings there are plenty left. Mainly the cold at blooming time to be feared now.

**SAWING WOOD.**—Well, Mr. Lyon, those sons of yours certainly are young "Lions" in the line. I, too, like our Arkansas friend, cannot get men to work that way.

**THAT TEST ACRE.**—Mr. Crotzenburg, will we try test acres again? Last year my main aim was to test the comparative value of fertilizers. This year—well, we live to learn. We have the test results, and all goes well—the test will be chiefly with regard to yield per acre of the several crops I may plant.

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